## A SUMMER JOURNEY.

NEW YORK TO WARSAW.

To Odeson by Way of the Mediterranean It was a beautiful afternoon in May when our ship steamed out of the harbor of sattles. We had laid out an interesting scheme of travel, and we were now beginning its realization. We were going through the Mediterranean, stopping at two places in Greece, thence to Salonica and Constantinople, and from there to Odessa in Russia. From there by ship the whole length of the Black Sea to Batoum, thence by rall to Tidis and Baku on the Casolan Sea, then again by rail to Samarcand in Turkestan, and finally back from Central Asia through European Russia, Poland, and Germany to the Atlantic again, and so to New York, making in all from the commencement to the end a journev of perhaps 16,000 miles.

It began most pleasantly, and so it continued to the close. Not a single storm of any importance, not a mishap of any kind came to interfere with our comfort. It is true we were not able to get beyond the boundaries of trans-Caucasis: but that was due to the temporary breaking up of the mountain railway between liftis and Baku; but apart from that we were able to carry out our full plan, and in due time we found ourselves safely at home again on the delightful borders of Long Island Sound.

We had the luck to pass through the Strait of Bonifacio, which separates Corsica from Sardinis, in full daylight, so that we could see fairly the extreme points of each of those famous islands. They are billy and wooded near the strait, and one could not help wishing to go ashore on each and explore the whole interior. Next day we passed among the Lipari Islands and saw both the crater of Etna and the smoking cone of Stromboll. The Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sixly, we reached just as the twilight was coming on, and the only idea we could gain of the scenery was from the vague outlines of the heights, and the mass of twinkling lights in the streets and houses gleaming through the darkness and showing the position of Messina.

Charybdis and Scylla are passed almost without noticing either. Yet, we reflected, whiripool which could make a great disturbance and danger to navigation in the time of Ulysses, might only prove a trifle to a modern

The plan of our voyage included two land ings in Greece, one at Kalamata in the ancient Peloponn sus, and the other at Syra, an island among the Cyclades. We were very glad of this epportunity to see something more of the mod-ern Greeks and of the cities they live in. Kalamata is at the head of the Gulf of Koron, some thirty or forty miles north of Cape Mata pan. It is a busy, manufacturing, modern place of 5,000 to 8,000 inhabitants. The prin cipal industry appears to be the manufacture of silk. Our anchor was hardly thrown out be fore peddlers of silk things were on board, selllig what they could to the passengers. goods seemed to be hand-woven, solid and substantial, and of only two or three simple colors. Handkerchiefs worth from one to two france each, and pretty scarfs, thin and gauzy, formed the principal articles of these dealers' traffic. They also had white and drab materials for women's dresses, but I saw no printed stuffs.

From Kalamata to Syra occupied a whole hight, taking us around the southern exfremity of Greece and to a considerable dislance eastward from the coast. Syra, with its 30,000 or 40,000 people, is a very attractive place, entirely European in apbearance, with fine residences, churches, mon asteries, and other public buildings on the slopes of a high hill, while the commercia quarter is spread out on the lower lands along the shore. The people in both these towns em to have a great deal in con men with the Greeks of classical times. Activity, energy, quick wit, and ability to take care of themselves form coaspicuous traits of the popula-tion. Syra is said to be the most important town in the kingdom after Athens, and a walk among its streets and shops confirmed the impression formel in other towns where the Greeks evidently predominate, that no people are better able to manage their own business than these intellectual, practical, energetic and open-minded descendants of the antique Achaians. They are surely among the roost use

ful and efficient citizens of the modern world. The next morning as we were moving north-ward along the coast of Macedonia, the Tarac an Olympus, with snowy summits, towered be-

most impressive group of mountains, and no one who sees it in a clear sunrise will condemn the early Greeks for making it the special abode of their divinities. Perhans the Mysian Olympus, which rises above the Turkish city of Brussa, is grander, and certainly it is ome thousands of feet higher; but it lacks the malesty and variety of 'ta Thracian compeer.

We reached Salonics at about noon, and nad ample time to drive about the city during the stay of the ship. Its appearance is very gay and cheerful, considering the amount of history that attaches to it. Here Xerxes had his camp on his way to overwhelm Greece; here Cassander, brother-in-law of Alexander the Freat, gave to the unconquered town the name of his wife, Thesealonica; here Cloero lived in exile; here was the Church of the Thessaloni ans to which Saint Paul addressed two of the most interesting among his episties. The place has now some 130,000 inhabitants. It has a considerable extension along the water front, and it reaches up the long slope of Mount Kor-tiash, quite far inland. I had always heard that it was rather dirty and disreputable, but we found it cheerful and reasonably clean in the beautiful sunshine of that lovely spring day. Among the people in the bustling strents the European element seemed to predominate, and I could not discover that the Turkish ownership gave to the city any special difference of physiognomy compared with the more pro gressive towns of Greece.

Our next stopping place was to be Constantinople, and early in our stay at Salonica the Captain told me that two Turkish domestic establishments, one of them belonging to Pasha, were coming on board as passengers for that metropolis. Presently the Pasha appeared, in a high hat and frock coat, altogether a European-looking gentleman; and with him, arrived his ladies, one of them a handsome middle-aged woman, unveiled, looking like an Italian, with bright black eyes and pleasant bearing. She was followed by three others in semi-European costume all wearing the yashmak or Turkish veil, which leaves the forehead and eyes uncovered, and hides the rest of the features But what excited my interest particularly was the chief of the household, the principal ennuch, evidently an important personage, quite stout and with a noble air of dignity, yet good-natured and friendly looking. For the two harems of our two distinguished passengers the Captain opened separate gangways near the rudder-post aft, disclosing suites of cabins that we had not before suspected. As soon as the ship had started the new inmates withdrew to their quarters, and were;seen no more until we were in Constantinople.

An interesting incident in our passage from Salonics was a pause for the Custom House visitation in the Dardanelles, which this time ocupied perhaps two hours. It was varied by the arrival of the habitual boatload of fan tastic pottery, which is apparently made somewhere in that neighborhood, and is no only fantastic, but ugly. Yet everybody buys a specimen and carries it home salevidence of having been there. There is some\_display of military life at the Dardanelles, both on the Asiatic and European sides; but whether the shows forts are really formidable we could not tell. and did not care much. It was far more en gaging to the mind to gaze over the broad plain that lies toward the site of ancient Troy, and to imagine the ships and the fighters and the scenes that were gathered there in the days of Achilles and Agamemnon.

We reached Constantinople the next morning, and, instead of being suchored out in the middle of the harbor, as had happened to us on former visits, we saw our ship tied to the wharf and were able to walk ashore down an ordinary gangway. We had the day before us, and put it in first by a visit to the Bazaar, which we found sadly modernized. The roof, which used to extend over the narrow and crooked passage ways which ramify through it like streets, was gone, and an air of novelty and cleanness had succeeded the dirty and picturesque antiquity which we had seen there in former times. Our old friends the dealers in carpets and bric-à-brac, were still there, however, and the coffee which they served was quite as enchanting as ever. Why is it that Turkish coffee is so much better than all others? It is a kind of potentialistic and transcendental preparation that other lands do not know and very poorly imitate.

From the Bazaar we drove to St. Sophia, the ost noble, most impressive and most religious of religious structures, superior, I think, in its effect upon the soul to every other temple of worship. It is impossible to pass under fore our eyes in the west. It is a noble and its high arches or to cross its wide pavements

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without emotions of reverence and adoration. In one place, at a little distance from each other, were assembled two separate groups of stu lents, all sitting upon the ficor with the Koran it their hands, listening to the loud reading and exposition of their two professors who would first give a passage from the sacred book, and then pause to explain and comment. The reading was apparently in Arabic, and I thought that the exposition was also in that language, but it this I may have been mistaken. The only point that I was quite sure of was that neither of the two schools seemed to be interfered with by the other, although the instruction in each was audible to the students of the other as

well as to the strangers who stood around. From St. Sophia we drove to the museum of antiquities at Seraclio Point. This is an institution which has existed more than forty years, but it is only in the last ten years that it has risen into serious importance. Now the law is that all objects of antiquity quearthed in any part of the Turkish empire must be brought here for preservation and exhibition, and an experienced antiquarian can spend a day profitably in examining the collection long

But it was not until 1887 that the great discovery was made at Sidon, which has raised the museum to high distinction among the famous collections of the great European cities. This discovery produced seventeen sarcophagi. the most important of them Greek, all of which are now to be seen here. One among them, known as the sarcophagus of Alexan er the Great, excels all the others, and must be ranked among the most admirable remains of Grecian sculpture. Though there is no reason to believe that it was made for Alexander it is called by his name because his effigy is conspicuous among its carvings. It is of white martie, perhaps a little less than six feet high, and all four of its sides are covered with the noblest style of Greek art. On one side a hunt is depicted; on the other side a ba tle, and each end has a battle scene. The entablatures, which are covered with these scenes, are perhaps two feet and a half in height. The figures are in high relief and in violent action, and, what is more remarkable. they are all gently tinted with delicate colors that add much to the effect, but do not injure the quality of the marble surface. is one of the most wonderful works that have been recovered from antiquity, worthy of being matched with the Venus of Mile and the Hermes of Olympia. Precisely when it was made, or who was the artist who conceived and executed such a glorious production, is unknown. There is no mention or allusion in classical literature that indicates either its epoch or its authorship; but the traveller who has not seen it should pack his trunk as quickly as possible, and take his tickets for the Golden Horn.
Ourday was now well advanced. yet after

St. Sophia and the Museum and the Bazaar, it was still impossible to leave the place without driving around the ancient walls. Few things in all Europe are better worth seeing; and, if I were to visit the old city a thousand times, I should always wish to see them again. The day was lovely, and our carriages were good, but the roughness of the streets was something that no one could imagine without driving through them. The further west you go and the nearer you approach to the ancient towers, the mor precinitously rough, backward, forward, and sideways, the roads become, However, we lived through it, until we reached the headwaters of the Golden Horn. There, hiring a boat and rowers, we dismissed our shattering cabs and got back to our ship in thme to make

go up the Bosporus, As we were passing out of the Golden Horn and turning our prow toward the north we came upon a lovely American yacht of perhaps 300 tons, painted white and bearing the starry banner. What her name was and who was her owner we could not find out. But it was almost like seeing home once more, and all our hearts gave three cheers again and again.

everything comfortable before she started to

The journey up the Bosporus from Constaninople to the Black Sea is among the spectacles that every traveller celebrates. We accomplished it in sunshine, and with the flowers of the peach trees and, judas trees in full display. The distance is perhaps twenty-five or thirty miles, and the high and gently sloping and varied shores are covered with villas, palaces gardens, and castles. It was indeed a deliclous excursion. We entered the Black Sea before dark, and without further adventure found ourselves at Odessa the second morning afterward at about 10 o'clock. C. A. D.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE APPALLING EXTENT OF THE PAMINE AND OF PESTILENCE.

fore Than 3,000,000 People on Bellef Works -Bestitution Among Even the Better Classes -Prospect of Increase of Distress Because of the Failure of the Crops-Busine

Paralyzed at Bombay-Terrible Suffering. JHANSI, India, March 18,-India is just now greatly afflicted country, for famine has spread its wings of gloom over the land, and to famine, on the west coast of India, the terrors

of pestilence have been added. At a meeting held in Calcutta early in the reason to consider the propriety of raising a famine fund, the Viceroy, Lord Light, who cresided, said in his opening address: "While the distress is not now more acute than to the years 1874 and 1877, when famine was in the land, the present has no parallel in the wide field calling for relief measures. We read," he continued, "of one and a quarter millions of people being on relief works, and we know that even that number may be dou-bled or trebled." This prediction is already fulfilled, for in the beginning of March, not perhaps three months after the above words were spoken, the number of persons on relief works, or in the receipt of gratuitous relief in India, had risen to 3,216,000.

The relief works organized by the British Government are the opening of new lines of rail where required, the meking of roads, the digging of canals and tanks for irrigation, the digging of village wells, and other works of public utility. The cultivator is looth to leave his home, but when starvation stares him in the face he avails himself of the provision made by the Government and finds his way to the nearest relief work. For women unable to labor, for children, the aged, and all who from any cause are unfit to labor, gratui tons relief is provided. For all such temporary shelters are provided. In these campo wretched creatures, clothed in rags and piti-fully emaciated, congregate. Many, alas! have waited too long before applying for relief, and death soon claims them. The sights that greet us as we go abroad, whether in town or country, are harrowing in the extreme, Starying mothers offer for sale their helpless babes, or, dring, leave them uncared for. These or phans are gathered into camps, where they are sheltered and fed for a prescribed length of time, in order that friends may have an opportunity of claiming them should they so desire The unclaimed children eventually find their The unclaimed children eventually find their way into orphanages in various parts of India. To the large camp just outside this city, where gratuitous relief is distributed, a lady connected with the Presbyterian Mission Society here soes each morning to teach the children, and to the little waits this is a happy time. Not only do the common poor suffer in this time of famine, but also those from the more respectable classes, who very un willingly make known their destitution. Such are sought out and relieved from a fund contributed for this purpose. Though this year of famine follows two or three had vears; wast sforces of srain, it is said, are hoarded by native grain merchants in the hope that as the distress becomes more acute higher prices may prevail.

For many months to come we can hope for little relief. The grain soon to be harvested will yield a small return, for not only will the yield be below the average, even in the most favored districts, but in some birts of India, because of the drought, only one-half the average area was sown. The distress and mortality, it is feared, will increase. The hot season, upon which we are just entering, when over a large part of India a burning wind, like a blast from a furnace, will sweep, will sweep away great multitudes, while cholera, that terrible scourge of the East, has already appeared in camps in various parts of India, "Etidemic is the common fee of large prowds, and cestilence often follows in the wake of famine."

It is a fact worthy of record that some of the native princes of India are making muning. way into orphanages in various parts of India.

famine."
It is a fact worthy of record that some of the native princes of india are making munificent sontributions to relieve the distress of the Iedian pecoles; while European officials as well as private individuals are ready not only to contribute generously of their substance, but also to labor unsparingly to relieve the suffering about them. From the British soldier, whose pay is small, has come the proposition that the whole English army in India should contribute one day's pay to the familie fund.

In the seaports of Bombay and Karachi, bu-In the scaports of Bombay and Karachi, bubonic plague rages. Since its appearance at the opening of the cold season, many thou ands have fallen victims to this terrible scourge, it is estimated that no less than 500,000 of the nanic-atricken inhabitants of Bombay have left the city by tr.in or steamer, counry craft or cart. Deducting this sum from the census population, leaves a population of 321,764, and from this number must be taken the many thousands who have died from the plague furing the present evidentic. Business is, of a urse, paralyied, and some of the streets seem almost descret. So many native mercourse, paraly red, and some of the streets seem almost descred. So many native merchants have left Bombay that there is no one to take delivery of goods ordered from Engiand, and these are therefore deposited in warshouses at the ocks, Schools are comparatively empty, as well as the cours of justice, in many cases servants have left their masters in a body. The landlord of one of the largest and taost popular botels in Bombay was thrown into consternation one day by the announcement of the waiters, just before the hour of luncheon, that they had all resolved to leave and at once.

and the sear of large manufacturing interests, but with the utmost difficulty the mills are kent in operation, as the workmen insist upon daily payments in order that they may be free at any time to free. The trade between India and other countries is practically at a standstill. The streamship Coledonia recently brought back to Bombay a cargo which she had carried to Marseilles.

Comparatively few Europeans have fallen victims to the plague. In restect to immunity from this scourge, among the Indian peoples the netive Christians stand first, and to the credit of this section of the community it should be said that they have, with rare exceptions, remained at their posts of duty, though all around them they saw their countrymen fiesing from the stricken city. The Parsees of Bombay have suffered much less from the ravaces of the plague than either the Hindus of Mohammedans, this immunity being due in able sanitary conditions under which word with the community, but the condition of the community bound to another the community, but the number of these unsavory birds. It is reported, has greatly increased since the plague epidemic.

The Hindus in this time of dire distress have emaged Shaatris to make intercession, promising, should the plague be stayed, to make large offerings to the tumbles. It is end that the little ones have enjoyed no immunity, entire families in some instances having been swest laws.

Two hundred and fifty years ago the plague, and for the city of Surat, north of Bombay, and Gor he city of Surat, north of Bombay, and Gor he city of Surat, north of Bombay, and Gor he city of Surat, north of Bombay, and Gor he city of Surat, north of Bombay, and Gor he city of Surat, north of Bombay is a submanifered and fifty years ago the plague from the presence of so relentices a for. The disease was therefore well intrenched before it was thought necessary to adopt stringent measures for its externaination. The strong caste feeling among the Hindus, and the innared of the population has been studied in th

tioned, and all travellers, whether European or native, are examined, and all auspected persons are detained and removed to segregation sheds or temporary hospitals for developments. While the plague is undoubtedly a "fifth disease," It has been fully demonstrated that moisture is favorable to its development; the virulence of the disease being marked in the undrained districts, somewhat lower in the partially drained districts and still lower in the drained sections.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bombay, Lord Sandhurst, is most active and energetic, giving all the help in his power to the medical and municipal staff. Referring to the compensation and to the owners of condemned houses, Lord Sandhurst said that no compoliant could reasonably be made to a fair compensation and that the refters, not the rent, should be made the basis of payment, since the owners in the past had re ped large profits out of unwholesome and overcrowded tenements, to the detriment of the povulation. Referring to a scheme for rebuilding the slums, Lord Sandhurst said that in the three years which embraced his tenure of office he hoped to see leid the foundations of a new Bombay, happier, more beautiful, and not less wealthy than before the city had been stricken with

## JAPAN AND HAWAIL

The Washington Government at the Parting of the Ways.

In order that Hawaii may preserve a distinct nationality the recent order forbidding the land-ing of 400 Japanese out of a cargo of 522 arriving in the Shinshin Maru was absolutely necessary. Unquestionably the Japanese Government is carrying out a carefully matured scheme of colonizing the Sandwich Islands to the end that Japanese influence may prevail there, and that the valuable trade may revert to them and the islands become finally a part of

the Japanese empire. There are at present on the whole group composing the Sandwich Islands 24,407 Japanese of whom but 5,195 are women, while there are but 16,399 male Hawaiians and 4,249 half whites. Of males of other nationalities there are 1,975 Americans, 1,406 British, 866 Germans, 56 French, 216 Norwegians, and 8,202 Portuguese. While the emigrants were being returned to the Shinshin Maru the Sakura Maru arrived with 317 more, and inquiry at the Japanese immigration office showed that there were probably 700 others on the way to Honolulu. The Japanese are arriving at the rate of 2,000 a month, and in view of the fact that there are but 53,300 males on the islands, exclusive of 19,000 Chinese, who take no part in the Government, the action of President Dole in putting a stop to this excessive influx of Japanese was, if anything, too long delayed. Should this influx continue and the Japanese demand equal rights with the most favored nation, it would be but a few years before a Japanese would occupy the Presidential chair, and the question whether the islands should be acquired by Japan would be decided by them. The fact is, however, that the question must be decided by the United States. and that without delay, for delay at this time is extremely dangerous.

The treaty is a legacy of the late royalty to the Hawaiian people. It was signed during the reign of Kalakaua. It gives to Japan all the rights of

the most favored nation, and cannot be abro-gated without the consent of both nations. The policy of stopping further immigration of Japanese is now a settled policy, and the Hawaiian Supreme Court, in deciding that Japanese on incoming steamers are aliens until allowed to land and become citizens, is but fol-lowing a precedent established by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Hawaiian court has further decided that the permission to and is an executive function, and therefore declines to review the decision of Minister Cooper and Collector Castle. Japan will insist, no doubt, that the right to enter the islands car ries with it the right to land, and gives to those arriving all the privileges under the treaty, and she will strenuously resist the arbitrary returning of the emigrants to Japan. But Hawaii cannot do differently unless willing to become Orientalized. The Hawaiians depend upon the support of the United States, and the question annexation is thus abruptly brought to the front by these events. Japan has ordered a manof-war to the islands, and the Philadelphia was expected to arrive there about April 16, with he Admiral of the Pacific squadron aboard her, to look after our interests.

Almost the whole commercial business of Hawaii is carried on with the United States; of Hawalian imports 76.3 per cent. and of exports 99.6 per cent. The whole volume of trade for 1896 was \$22,680,000, of which \$20,924,000 was transacted with the United States, 82.5 per cent, of it with American ships carrying the American flag, while much of the foreign tonnage was under American charters. This is a wonderful showing for a nation with a total population of but 109,000.

Hawaii is the most distinctively American place outside of the United States. Centrally located as regards the nations of the Pacific, it is strategically of immense value to us. We cannot allow it to pass into the hands of any other nation, and yet its very existence demands the protection of some powerful nation from the encroachments of Japan. That nation, flushed with its easy victory over China, is ambitious and aggressive. It is rapidly strengthening its navy, and if we are going to act the sooner we

do it the bester. Hawaiians will never submit to Japanese rule They are loyal to us and anxious to come under our flag. If we deny this to them they will surely turn to England, who stands with outsurely turn to Engiand, who stands with out-stretched arms ready and eager to take her as an annex to Canada, a new stronghold in the Pacific, a landing place for her cable, and a valuable acquisition to her trade and commerce. We must take Hawali or relinquish her to Japan or England in the near future.

ABYSSINIAN ART CRITICS. "Last Judgment" for Menelik, with His Friends and Foes Rightly Distributed. From the Pull Mall Gazette.

As the Egyptians, Etruscans, and Greeks were artistic, so, it seems, are the Abyasinians. As is known, a great organ has been ordered from Berlin for the Cathedral of Adis Abeba, the res idence of Emperor Menelik, and a celebrated Russian painter, Vladiscow, is going there to paint the Negus as he appeared at the battle of Adowa. The Cathedral of Adis Abeba is composed of two churches, one inside the other. The outside one is open to all the faithful, while the inner is reserved for the sacred persons of

The outside one is open to all the faithful, while the inner is reserved for the sacred persons of the Negus and his family. The Emperor Menelik, it seems, has an artistic fancy. He wished the outer walls of the inner church to be decorated with religious pictures, and ordered, under the first Crispi Cabinet, the pictures in Italy, sending the measures of the walls and the windows which break them. The Italian Government received the order with great pleasure, and commissioned several artists to paint the pictures, which were almost finished when Ras Makonnen came to Italy as Ambassador Extraordinary. At Turin he saw the pictures, but they did not please him, the artists having given them the appearance of tapestry, and they were forthwith refused.

The commission was again given, this time to artists in Rome. Has Makonnen called to examine the sketches, approved them on the whole, but suggested certain changes. The interpreter was embarrassed for words to convey the exact idea, and the Ras, waxing impatient, seized a piece of charcoal, and, stooping, drew the design he wanted on the title floor in a primitive but thoroughly intelligible manner. The pictures were soon finished. One represents a kind of universal judgment; in Paradise are King Humbert, Queen Margherita, the Emperor Menelik, Signor Crispi, Count Antonelli, who had been Italian representative to Shou, the Ras Makonnen himself, &c., while in Inferno stand Ras Alula, itas Mangascia, and others. The canvasce were sent, and now, after Adowa, one would much like to know if the above-mentioned personages retain their respective positions in Paradise and Inferno, and when the £1,600 for them will be paid.

Ragpipes in New Guinea. Mr. Angus McKenzie, an old miner well known as a prospector in northern Queensland, Australia, recently arrived from New Guinea with a large quantity of gold, and thinks there is a great advantage in being a Scotchman. When he left for New Guinea he took bagpipes with him, and to their agency he attributes much of the luck which fell to his lot while prospecting for gold. He said that the natives would do anything for him providing he played the pipes to them at night. They looked after him and his effects, and acted as 'porters without other pay than the music of the pipes. They took him over new country, and showed him where heavy gold could be obtained. It is possible that intending prospectors in New Guinea might lay out their money to worse advantage than in the purchase of bagpipes. In any case Mr. McKenzle regards the pipes as the best and most judicious investment he ever made. is a great advantage in being a Scotchman.

GENTLE WAYS OF THE DEPUTIES. A Scene Among Gentlemen in the Lower Au

trinn Parliament. Whenever Representatives or Senators Washington threaten fisticuffs in Congress use violent language in debate a full account of the affair is published in the Continental newspapers of Europe. This account is accompanied with ironical comments on manners in America and "shirt-sleeve lawmaking." The idea that the lawmakers of the United States are less dignified and self-contained than those abroad has been cultivated so persistently by foreign editors that few Americans in other lands venture to correct it, and many are inclined to believe it true to the facts. It is of passing interest, therefore, to notice how the dignity of the Old World occasionally manifests itself in Par-

iament. Here is an example: In the lower Austrian Parliament Deputy Noske was discussing a proposal to sell a cer-tain army building. As a Liberal he is not popular among the anti-Semites, and they interrupted frequently. Noske appealed to the President for protection. Then came this conrersation shouted across the chamber: Deputy Strobach to Deputy Dr. Lucger, anti-

Semite-You must answer him; he is assailing

Deputy Lueger-I shall not notice such

Deputy Noske-A cartain party that formerly pposed the military is trying now to conciliate t. Perhaps this means that certain decora

ions are to be dispensed-Deputy Lueger-Impertment fellow! Deputy Baron Troll to Lueger-You are provocative agent and a bribe taker. Deputy Strobach-We will not stand such in-

Deputy Steiner-Rascal! Scoundrel! Scamp The President of the Chamber, ringing for or ler-Gentlemen! Gentlemen!

Denuty Noske to the anti-Semites-I have at

Deputy Noske to the anti-Semites—I have at least the right to express my opinion of your behavior.

Deputy Schneider—You're an old fraud.
Deputy Lueger—Mind your own business.
Deputy Noske—Yes, but you are minding the Government's business and making deals with it.
Deputy Gessman—You are a rascal and commit nothing but rascalities.
Deputy Gregorig—You are a gold-brick cheat.
Deputy Gregorig—You are a sneak thief.
The session was suspended at this point by the President. The tumult increased during the intermission. The Jew-baiters, led by Deputy Strobach, advanced on Noske, uttering loud threats to the effect that they would lay him on the floor and trample on him. Several Conservatives headed off the attacking party. The general vituperation went on. After the session was resumed Deputy Noske got the floor.
Deputy Noske—I have been insulted in the most indecent manner, yet—
Deputy Lueger—Oh, so home! Deputy Noske—I with party in the set institute.

Deputy Noske—I have been insulted in the most indecent manner, yet—
Deputy Lueger—Oh, go home! Go home!
Deputy Lueger—Oh, go home! Go home!
Deputy Lueger—Oh, go home! Go home!
Deputy Moske—I wish merely to get justice from the President. I will see whether I can be prevented from speaking hore.
Deputy Gregorig—He would teach us manners and morals: that is too good!
Deputy Noske—Does the President approve of this disgraceful conduct!
Deputy Soke—Does the President approve of this disgraceful conduct!
Deputy Soke—Buy him a muzzle.
There was another general rumpus, during which everybody insulted somebody else.
Deputy Noske—For days we have heard rumors of lying and stealing—
Deputy Gregorig—You make a business of defending rascals.
Deputy Scienc—You are a brazen-faced cur.

nding rascals.

Deputy Steiner—You are a brazen-faced curhe President ought to lash you out of the House with an ox whip.

Deputy Noske-There, Mr. President, could rou hear that I

Deputy Strobach-Throw him out! Stop his nouth! iouth!
Deputy Noske-Now, Mr. President, are you
iill deal!

still deaf!

Deputy Strobach—Hold your tongue, you impudent blackguard.

Deputy Kupka—Disgusting brute!

Deputy Noske—Mr. President, are you still leaf to these unparliamentary epithets!

Mr. President was still deaf, and the anti-Noske and anti-Semitic Deputies cheered for his leafness as he announced the adjournment.

Mr. President was still deaf, and the antiNosic and anti-Semitic Deputies cheered for his
deafness as he announced the adjournment.

A PARSEE'S PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.

The Buplicate of the Union League Club's Picture That Was seat to Itadia.

One of the best portraits of Lincoln is that
owned by the Union League Club and painted
some thirty years ago by Daniel Huntington.
Connected with it is a bit of history that has
never been printed before, and is known to few,
if any, of the Union Leaguers themselves.

Some thirty years and more ago there lived
in Bombay a wealthy Parsee merchant named
Coma. He was an exporter of Indian stuffs, and
his trade was largely with the United States.
His agent here was H. W. Hubbell He was a
man of wide education and was a great admirer
of the United States, He followed the fortunes
of the civil war with intense interest, and when
Lincoln became President Mr. Coma began to
read everything he could yet about him. The
more he studied, the more he admired his
as keenly as any citizen of the United States,
But, as much as he had studied and admired Lincoln's character. Mr. Coma had no idea of what
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he looked like. He had never seen a picture of
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filicist portrait of Lincoln to b read everything he could get about him. The more he studied, the more he admired his character, and he said that Lincoln was the greatest statesman the world had ever seen. When Lincoln was assassinated he mourned his death as keenly as any citizen of the United States. But, as much as he had studied and admired Lincoln's character. Mr. Coma had no idea of what he looked like. He had never seen a picture of Lincoln, and he therefore wrote to Mr. Hubbell commissioning him to procure at any cost the finest portrait of Lincoln to be obtained in this country. He specified that the portrait should be in oil, that it might be as enduring as possible. That was early in 1866. While making inquiries in reference to the matter, Mr. Hubbell learned that Mr. Huntington was painting a halflength portrait of Lincoln. When the work was completed, Mr. Hubbard inspected it. Upon being asked when Mr. Lincoln had sat for the picture, Mr. Huntington told Mr. Hubbell that the portrait had been painted after Lincoln was assassinated. The artist said that before beginning his work he had made a collection and study of all engravings and photographs of Lincoln he could find. Then he had had several talks with Seward and Stanton about the poses of the dead President. After learning as much as he could of his subject, he painted the picture. Mr. Hubbell gave Mr. Huntington the order, and the artist duplicated the picture which now hangs in the Union League Club. When it was finished it was shiped to Hombay and delivered in good condition. On April 9, 1866, Mr. Huntington received through Mr. Huntbell Mr. Coma's order on his New York hanker for \$500 in gold. As gold was then at a premium of something more than \$1,200 for the portrait. A short time after that Mr. Coma sent a letter to Mr. Huntington, telling him how much he was pleased with the portrait, adding:

"I shall hand this pertrait down, at my death, to my eldest son, as the rarest inheritance I can leave him. If he studies the face and the character he, too, may become great."

FOREIGN PAPERS PUBLISHED.

in the United States. There are 2,200 daily and 15,000 weekly papers subilished in the United States, and twenty three ifferent languages, other than English, are repre-ented in the newspaper press of this country, There is only one newspaper published in the Russlau language in the United States. There are five owspapers, all weekly, in the Portugues language, Of these three are in California and two are in Massachuseits, at New Beoford and at Boston. There are four daily newspapers in the Polish language, published at Chicago, Suffaio, Milwaukee, and Baitimore. Beaides these there are seven weekly Polish papers at Chicago, six in Pennsylvaola, one at Cleveland, one as Toleid, and three at Detroit. Most of the periodicals in the Spanish language are trade capers, but there is a daily paper in New York, and as Key West is another. There are four Spanish papers in Arizona an i tweive in New Mexico.

One Armenian paper is published in the city of New York, and there are two Chinese weekly papers in Sen Francisco. Five newspapers are published in the Finish humanase, two Chinese weekly papers in Sen Francisco. Five newspapers are nutdished in the Finish humanase, two Chinese weekly papers in Sen Francisco. Five newspapers are nutdished in the Finish humanase, two daily Bohemian papers in New York, two at Chicago, and one at Cleveland. There are three Danish papers in Chicago, one in Onisha, one in Rascine, Wis., and one in Portinod, Ore. The Danish papers are, almost exclusively, designed for circulation account the farmers, and few of them have any city reliation, though there is one Banish papers nuthished in New York.

The Indisposition of the French to acquire any elect language must account for the large number of French papers are published in roughbout its lucostiderable. There are French daily papers in New York and San Francisco and New Gotleans. Eight other have also French papers in New York and San Francisco and New Orleans. Eight other french papers, all weekly, are published in the simulater towns of Louisiana.

Seven newspapers are published in the Elavonic language, and of the four in Weish three are in Michigan, where the Heilanders are numerous, one only being published. Into oddity papers among the number: elew Norwealan, account of them in Michigan, where the Heilanders are numerous, one only being published at the East, in Paterson, N. J. There are two Italian daily papers and meaning papers are p Massachusetts, at New Beoford and at Bos-ton. There are four daily newspapers in the Polish

MONUMENT TO CALHOUN

THE NEW STATUE AND THE OLD ONE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

The Ristory of Both, and Its Lesson in Woman's Courage Under Discougement to For-mal Unveiling of the New Statue, as All the Splender Was Displayed Ten Years Ago, The last finishing stroke has been put to the new monument to John C. Calboun in Charles. on, S. C. The monument stands on the open plaza in front of the Citadel Academy, the old tarade ground known familiarly as the Citadel Green, now rechristened Marion sounre, A monument to Calboun stood on the stat heore-a monument that cost \$44,000, and was

ng of odes, and clash of martial music, exactly ten years ago, in April, 1887. Charleston is a small city, but some of the people there know about art; at least, they knew what art is not. The monument put up in 1887 was not artistic, so it was taken down to make way for a fitting one.

unveiled with much pomp and ceremony, read-

It was a woman's affair, altogether, this monument building. To be sure the women called in advisory committees of men several times, and a committee of men helped choose the old monument, and ano her committee helped to choose this last one, but the responsibility of the whole matter has rested on wonen's shoulders for forty years and more, Sev. eral times it seemed that there would be no



monumentat all, despite the fact that the corner stone was laid in 1858, when the city was rich and influential.

The funds, amounting to \$40,000 in bonds and other securities, narrowly escaped burning at the time of Sherman's great march. The Treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Snowden, had them in harge. Nobody thought anything would happen to Columbia, so she took the securities there when Charleston became unsafe. When rouble came to Columbia every body was panic stricken. The Treasurer, with the help of her sister, then stitched the valuable papers in between the lining and the outside of Mrs. Snow-den's dress skirt. They were frightened when they did H. The city was in wild confusion. Soldiers were dashing alther and you. The two women locked themselves in a small bedroom, and there by the light of an unrimmed kero-sene lamp quilted away the bonds, quaking in-wardly for fear t ey would be discovered. Mrs. Snowden wore her secret successfully, however. She bustled about in that very full-rathered skirt all through those exciting dars, and, though her own property was wrecked, she

first seeing the model of the Calhoun statue in Harnisch's studio. "I was surprised at the magnitude, of the work, at the bold ess of concention, and the absence of the extreme face-cention, and the absence in statues of tuble men." Other critics pronounced the statue "animated clay," and told the association that when the monument was complete it would be the most invosing work of art in the South. Great enthusiasem attended the uaveiling ceremonies. After it had subsided, however, people discorered that the statue that secure as the materialization of their project were bitterly disappointed. The association decided that at any cost the statue must come down. All of the payments on the Harnisch monument had not been made, because the fourthallegorical group had not arrived. Word was sent to the sculptor not to finish it. With the remnant of the original fund and additional subscriptions in hand the association made a new contract, with Mr. J. Massey Rhind, The committee of men whem the women consulted about the advisability of taking down the monument, carnestly advised that the work be left alone. They said that there were many statues in the European and American cities which had been disappointing, and that invariably they were allowed to stand. The association turned a deaf ear to this advice. Finding that the women meant to have their was in the matter the men turned to and helped them and the work was completed.

The foreign sculptor visited Charleston and incuired carefully into the life of the states which had been disappointing, and that invariably they were allowed to stand. The association turned a deaf ear to this advice. Finding that the women meant to have their was in the matter the men turned to and helped them and the work was completed.

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CUSTOM FROM THE CONQUEST. The Celebrated Pasco de Las Flores Still Ob-

served in Mexico. From the Mexican Heruld, April 9.

To-day is the famous Paseo de las Flore a custom which is said to date from before the acustom which is said to date from before the acustom which is said to date from before the acustom which is said to date from before the acustom which is said to date from before the acustom which is considered with the canoes of light women bringing in their flowers and verget like Each Indian woman in her canoe looks as seated in a floating flower garden, and the great control of them are crowned with garden course in control of the garden of spring, but the Christian private verted this day into a commemoration in the control of spring, but the Christian private the Catholic Church commemorates the ing undergone by the Virgin during the floor of Christ. This is also the scalar day of Christ. This is also the scalar day of Christ. This is also the scalar day abbreviated into Loha.

To witness the animated scale on the Canal and its banks at its height, it is well acust garden or later than 7, and to say should be can be seen in Mexico. The scalar of that can be seen in Mexico.

swiftly along. The tanks are crowden men on horseback, people in carriage, destrians. Indian women occup, as a sale spot, where they offer food drink, or as to the passers by. Of course the unique ratero is there, and a careful vigilance one's watch and pocketbook is in order.

THE BLUNDER OF AN OLD CLERK. Gets No Credit for Being Original.

ORRINGTON, Me., April 16 .- As often as once a nonth something happens in this town which is of enough importance to make it worthy of mention, and whenever the place is put in print the name is always spelled wrong. Most of the time it is called "Orvington," though "Ovington" and "Ovvington" are not uncommon. In fact, the town's name is spelled every way but the right way. All of this is due to the blunder of a prominent citizen, who used phonetic methods of spelling.

It was nearly 125 years ago that some of the leading citizens met and drew up a petition to the General Court of Massachusetts, asking that the plantation be incorporated as a town. The people agreed upon the name. It was to be called Orangetown, partly out of compliment to Orangetown, Md., which was then a thriving place, and partly as a mark of respect to the Prince of Orange, who, as William the Third of England, had done valiant work in behalf of the Pretestants. Having signed a blank petition, the residents went home, leaving the clerk of the meeting to fill in the spaces, which he did faithfully according to the light which was given him. Of course, the members of the Massachusetts General Court did not know that "O-r-ring" was meant to spell orange, or that "to-n" spelled town, Very likely they didn't stop to look at the name, and wouldn't have cared if they had seen the bad spelling. They incorporated the town without protest and named it Orrington, as the petition had asked them to do. Though Orrington received its name because an old clerk didn't know how to spell, and though it is the only Orrington in the world, it gets little credit for being original because compositors, proof readers and careful copylets insist upon misspelling a word that over its birth to bad orthography. to Orangetown, Md., which was then a thriv-

Most of Them Sent South for the Negroes and the Poor Whites.

ONE SIDE OF THE SARCOPHAGUS NAMED AFTER ALEXANDER THE GREAT-THE YOUNG HORSEMAN ON THE

LEFT REPRESENTS ALEXANDER.

"We do not sell our second-hand clothes fo wear in this city," said an old clothes man to a reporter a few days ago. "I wish I could. We is patriotic work in Macedonia. It has considalways sell at wholesale. We find a market for crable means at its disposal, contributed by our goods chiefly in the South and Southwest. Just as the buyers for dry goods firms visit New York twice a year to purchase goods, the representatives of firms who sell our goods come here in the spring and in the fall.

"The largest buyers of second-hand clothing come from Louisiana. New Orleans, Shreveport and Baton Rouge have many of the secondhand clothing stores. There are, however, stores of the same kind all over the South, and in Texas and New Mexico there are almost as many as in Louisiana. The clothing is sold

many as in Louisiana. The clothing is sold chiefly to the negroes and the poor whites. There is a good profit in the business for the retail dealers.

"The difference between our business and that in the legitimate lines is that we never deal in seasonable goods. For instance, nobody wants to sell spring and summer clothing now unless it is too poor for even us to buy it. I am now buying winter suits and winter overcoats. These I fix up during the early summer to be sold to the retailers in August and early September. It's not an attractive business, you think I Perhaps not; but semebody has to engage in it, and why shouldn't I? The only trouble I find with it is that it's hard to do a straight business and make any money. The old clothes men that make the most money buy stolen goods.

"All over the cast side, particularly in Baxter and Heater streets, nearly every other second-hand clothing shop buys stolen goods. The seller of these goods gets little or nothing for them. The buyer makes a big profit. These goods are usually much better than any the old clothes man can buy legitimately, and therefore they sell much better."

WHERE OLD CLOTHES SELL WELL. NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF GREECE.

in Arms Against Turkey.

The Greek National Brotherhood is pushing Greeks all over the world. Its object is the lib-



eration of all Christians now under Turkish domination. It has already sent as its first essenger to the Macedonians, Take Natsios, a Macedonian who has taken part in every revo-

hacedonian who has tagen part in every revo-lution during the last thirty years, to encourage the Macedonians to rise to arms.

All who have offered their services as volun-teers wear a badge with the design shown in the accompanying illustration. The inscription in English is "In This Thou Shalt Conquer." The figures indicate the day, month, and year when the brotherhood was organized—Nov. 12, 1894.